

# Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.



201  
E 10 me  
V. 10, no. 2  
C. 2

Montana State Library



STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

AUG 31 1990

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY  
1515 E. 6TH AVE.  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

# Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

2nd Quarter 1990 Report

Volume 20, Number 2

## ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Montana's second quarter 1990 Civilian Labor Force increased by 1,800 workers, or 0.4 percent, over the previous quarter—and by 2,500 over the second quarter of 1989. Cooler, moist weather conditions dampened Montana labor force increases in May and June. The Civilian Labor Force was down by 3,000 in May. It increased during June by 3,300 to 410,500—but was down 2,900 from the previous June.

### EMPLOYMENT

Total average employment for the second quarter indicated that 386,600 Montanan's were employed. This represented an increase of 3,600 over the preceding quarter—and an increase of 3,400 over second quarter 1989 estimates.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

The average number of Montanan's estimated to be unemployed declined 1,800, or 7.3 percent, from the previous quarter. The average number unemployed for the second quarter was 22,700—or 5.5 percent of the Civilian Labor Force. For the same period last year, the average number unemployed was 23,600—or 5.8 percent.

### TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT\*\*

\*\*NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

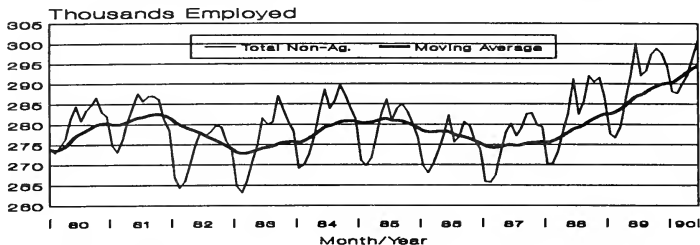
Non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment for the second quarter averaged 296,700. This was 8,000 more employed than the previous quarter—and 3,900 more than the comparable quarter of 1989. Of the 8,000 gain in employment, the private sector gained 5,900, while government gained 2,100.

## Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1990 - 2nd	409,300	386,600	22,700	5.5%
1990 - 1st	407,500	383,000	24,500	6.0%
1989 - 4th	402,900	380,900	22,000	5.5%
1989 - 3rd	412,400	391,900	20,500	5.0%
1989 - 2nd	406,800	383,200	23,600	5.8%
1989 - 1st	397,700	368,000	29,700	7.5%

\*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1990 Benchmark

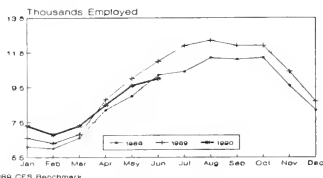
### Total Non-Agricultural Employment In Montana: Jan. 1980 - June 1990



Most of the gain in government is attributable to the hiring of temporary U.S. Census workers — and seasonal hiring in parks, fire protection and road maintenance. Construction and trade industries posted the largest employment increases for the quarter in the private sector.

**CONSTRUCTION** added 2,300 jobs during the quarter. **Heavy construction** increased by 1,100, followed by **special trades** with an additional 800 jobs. General building construction increased by 300 jobs. Total construction was down overall by 600 jobs from last year, primarily in heavy construction.

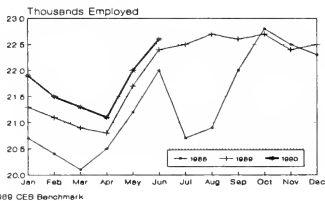
#### MONTANA'S CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



A seasonal upturn occurred in total **MANUFACTURING**, as **durable manufacturing** increased by 400 jobs. **Lumber & wood**

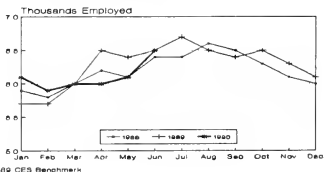
**products** showed a net loss of 100. The net gain in manufacturing for the quarter was 300 jobs.

#### MONTANA'S MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

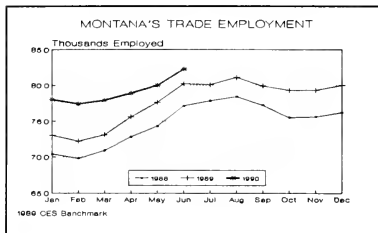


The **MINING** industry gained 200 jobs during the three-month report period. **Gas & oil extraction** and **nonmetal mining** each gained 100 jobs. Mining was down by 300 jobs compared with the second quarter of last year.

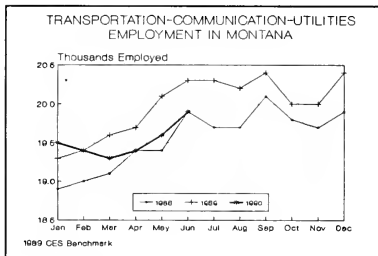
#### MONTANA'S MINING EMPLOYMENT



**TRADE** had a second quarter increase of 2,600 jobs over the first quarter. **Wholesale trade** increased by 500, while **retail trade** spiraled up by 2,200 jobs. Job increases occurred in **eating & drinking places** (+1,500), **building materials & garden supplies** (+300), **food stores** (+400), and **miscellaneous retail** (+100).

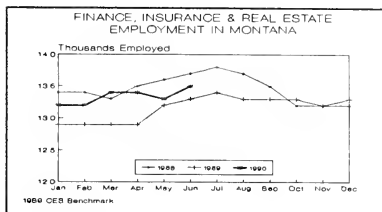


The average number of jobs in **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES** increased by 200 over the previous quarter—but was 400 below the same report period one year ago. Since the first quarter of this year, **railroad transportation** and **electric, gas & sanitary services** each gained 200 jobs.



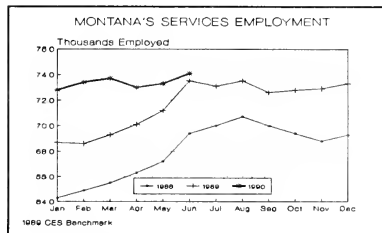
**FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE** increased by 100 jobs over the previous quarter—and by 300 jobs over the second quarter of 1989. **Insurance** gained 200 jobs

over the comparable quarter in 1989, while **finance** increased by 100. **Real estate** was down 100 jobs in June from June of 1989.



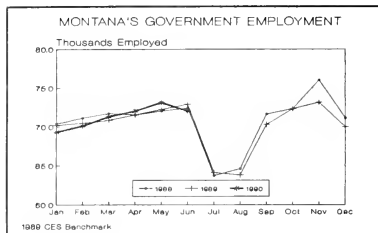
**SERVICE** industry jobs for the quarter increased by 200 from the previous quarter. A major portion of the increase was in the month of June, when job numbers showed an increase of 800 over the previous month. The industry also posted an increase of 1,900 jobs since last year. The gains were in **hotels & lodging places** (+200), **health services** (+1,200), **business services** (+600), **engineering & management services** (+100), and **auto repair** (+100).

**Social services** lost 100 jobs and **membership organizations** declined by 200 jobs from a year ago.



**GOVERNMENT** averaged 2,200 more jobs than during the previous quarter. Most of the gain was with **federal government** (+1,800) and **local government** (+300). The increases were due to the hiring of temporary U.S. Census workers, and normal seasonal job

increases in parks, street maintenance, fire protection, etc.

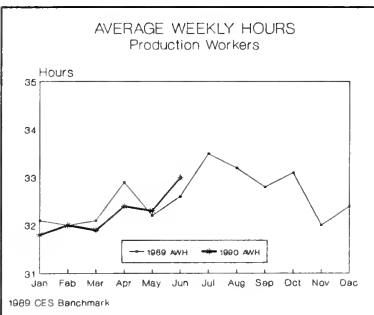
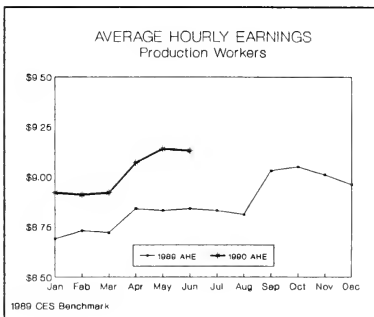
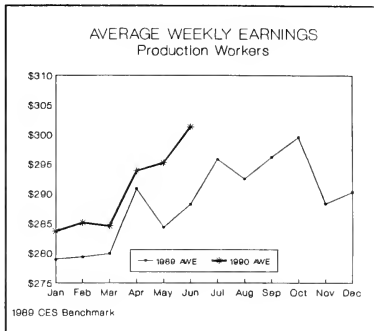
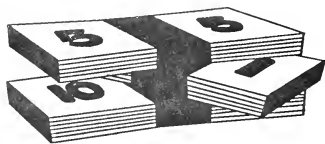


### AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings increased \$6.07 from May to June due to an increase of 0.7 in Average weekly hours. Average hourly earnings went down one cent per hour to \$9.13.

Average hourly earnings dipped slightly in June from the previous month. This reflected a normal pattern as seasonal workers in each industry are generally paid less than year-round employees. Average hourly earnings have increased in all major industry divisions since June of last year.

The increase in average hours worked was due to more hours in all sectors except construction and manufacturing. Over the year, changes in average weekly hours were up in TCU, FIRE and services – and down in mining, construction and manufacturing. These changes resulted in a \$13.11, or 4.5 percent, increase in average weekly earnings in June 1990, compared with June 1989.



## HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

### AGRICULTURE

- **The Internal Revenue Service** is now requiring farmers to pay Social Security and Workers' Compensation for any migrant workers they hire. Migrant workers used to be paid in lump sums as independent contractors.
- **Eastern Montana farmers** reseeded about 6,000 acres of beets severely damaged this spring by frost and wind. A spokesman called it "the largest replant in several years."
- **The Elders Oilseeds** crushing and refining plant near Culbertson has been purchased by SVO Enterprises of Eastlake, Ohio, and will be used to refine sunflower oil used in coating crackers, cookies and fruit. A company spokesman says the plant will also continue to process safflower oil. He says there will be no initial change in management or the 11-person staff at the plant. The plant had recently shut down its crushing operation and laid off 18 employees because of a shortage in oil seed supply.
- **Sign-up for canola acreage** in the state has fallen short of the goal set by canola crop promoters. However, a Canbra Foods spokesman says the company has been pleased with stronger-than-expected sales of its "Heart Light" cooking oil being bottled at the Canadian company's Butte facility.
- **The Flathead Lake cherry crop** suffered some rain damage during this year's harvest. A spokesman for the Flathead Cherry Growers Association said earlier that the growers had expected to process only about 20 percent of a normal crop because of heavy damage to Flathead Lake-area cherry orchards from bitter cold in early 1989.
- **Gov. Stan Stephens has requested** federal disaster declaration for eight Eastern Montana counties suffering from severe drought, and says he expects more counties in the eastern part of the state to ask for disaster designation. If the counties are declared drought disaster areas, farmers and ranchers would be eligible for assistance from the Farmers

Home Administration Emergency Loan Program and other drought-assistance programs.

### MINING

- **Westmoreland Resources** has inked a 15-year, \$100 million contract extension to continue supplying a Minneapolis power company with coal mined northeast of Hardin. A Westmoreland spokesman says the contract extension could result in more employment at the mine, which currently employs about 100 workers.



- **Low sulfur coal loaded** on three, 115-car trains has been shipped to a Canadian utility for a test burn. Meridian Mineral Co. is also preparing to ship test-burn coal from its Bull Mountain mine near Roundup to a potential Pacific Rim customer.
- **Montana's second largest gold mine** has agreed to accept Department of State Lands requirements in order to expand its Bull Mountain mining operation. A Golden Sunlight spokesman says the planned expansion will extend the mine's life from 1993 to 2005, and guarantee its work force of 250.
- **The Stillwater Mining Co.** has begun shipping ore concentrate from its newly-constructed precious-metals smelter in Columbus. The smelter concentrates ore from the company's nearby platinum and palladium mine, and then ships the concentrate to Belgium for final processing.
- **About 100 New Butte Mining** employees have been laid off temporarily because of a strike at the lead and zinc smelter in British Columbia where the Butte mine's ore concentrates are shipped. Also affected were 15 workers at the Contact Mining Co. concentrator at Philipsburg, and about eight ore truck drivers. Meanwhile, New Butte Mining has applied for a state permit to rehabilitate the old

Moose mine shaft and to build an ore mill in Butte. A company spokesman says the proposed Moose Mine and Mill Complex would hike New Butte's workforce to 300 from 130.

### CONSTRUCTION

- **A convention complex** under construction near Red Lodge that was 60 percent destroyed by fire this spring is being rebuilt, and a construction crew spokesman says it should be open for business by fall.
- **Columbus Hospital in Great Falls** is in the middle of a remodeling and expansion project intended to update the hospital and enhance its reputation as a cancer treatment center. The \$5 million project involves a new emergency room wing and a building to house newly-purchased magnetic resonance imaging equipment. Also being constructed is an apartment complex for cancer patients and their families to use while undergoing cancer treatment at the hospital.
- **Northern Montana Chemical Dependency** is constructing a \$1.4 million chemical dependency center in Havre to replace its old facility. The new, 21-bed center is located next to Northern Montana Hospital. Staffing will remain the same, according to a spokesman.

### MANUFACTURING

- **Financing has been lined up** for the employee buyout of Champion International Corp.'s Missoula mill. Operating as Montana Wood Specialties Inc., workers at the mill are already producing paneling and truck decking with a work force of about 22 people. Champion had closed the Missoula mill earlier this year after renovating its nearby Bonner mill.
- **A state Department of Commerce** spokesman says he thinks Japanese investors may be interested in buying lumber mills in the Northwest now that Congress is considering a ban on raw log exports and Japan has agreed to open its markets to more U.S. wood products. He expects Japanese businessmen will be looking to buy U.S. logs and process them at Japanese-acquired U.S. mills before shipping the products to Japan.

- **Its official. Wood's Powr-Grip** has finalized plans to move its entire operation from Wolf Point to Laurel this summer. A spokesman for the suction cup manufacturing firm says more than two-thirds of the company's 66 employees have also elected to make the move.

- **Boeing Corp.** has signed an eight-month lease agreement on 106 acres of the old Glasgow Air Force Base--and is negotiating to buy about 5,000 acres of the base for permanent use. Approval for the sale of the base property hinges on Federal Aviation Administration approval. Boeing has previously paid by the month to test fly its commercial jets at the air base.

- **It appears that a waxy barley** processing plant will be coming to Dillon. Centennial Foods Co. of Bozeman plans to convert a defunct ethanol plant north of Dillon to a processing plant that will manufacture a barley product used in frozen food applications and feed products. This comes as welcome news on the heels of the closure of Dillon's Stoltz Land and Lumber Co. The lumber mill closed because of a dwindling timber supply, according to a company spokesman.

- **Sales of Made-in-Belgrade potato chips** are increasing by 30 percent each month, according to the president of the Martin's Potato Chip firm. In the year since the firm has been in business, its work force has grown from three to eight employees, and a Montana supplier has been found for "chipping potatoes." The firm has a licensing agreement with the Martin's Potato Chip firm in Pennsylvania. Its chips are currently being sold in Bozeman, Butte, Billings and Yellowstone Park.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

- **Montana Power Co.** says the U.S. Department of Energy has offered to pay half the cost of a new \$69 million coal processing plant as part of a government-industry effort to develop processes for burning coal more efficiently and cleanly. Funding is subject to congressional review, according to a Montana Power spokesman, who says about 150 construction workers would be involved in build-



ing the proposed Colstrip plant. If the three-year demonstration project is successful, he says, Montana Power's Western Energy subsidiary hopes to have a privately-financed, commercial-scale plant built and operating by 1997.

- **Telecommunication Resources Inc.** has acquired the Touch America long-distance telephone company based in Missoula. A spokesman for the Montana Power Co. subsidiary says Touch America will retain its name and remain headquartered in Missoula—but its 25 employees will become part of the Telecommunication Resources organization.

### RETAIL TRADE

- **After 88 years** of doing business in the state, Hart-Albin Co. has called it quits. Between 125 and 130 employees will be affected by the closure of the retailer's four Billings stores. The Billings-based retailer had previously closed retail outlets in Missoula, Helena and Bozeman. A spokesman says a December 1988 fire at Hart-Albin's anchor department store in downtown Billings was a key factor in the financial problems that forced the closure decision.
- **A Great Falls fur and clothing store** is quitting business. The owner of Beckman Bros. Inc. says the store catered to "a certain clientele that doesn't seem to be there any more." About 20 employees will be affected by the closure of the downtown store.
- **Drug Fair Northwest** has decided to move its general headquarters from Great Falls to Spokane. Drug Fair pharmacies will continue to be overseen out of Great Falls. Some of the

10 people employed in Great Falls will be transferred, according to a company spokesman.

### SERVICES

- **Billings will have more nursing care beds** if proposals from three local health care providers pan out. Deaconess Medical Center has announced plans to build a 130-bed nursing home. St. Vincent Hospital plans to convert a hospital wing to 16 skilled nursing beds. And St. John's Lutheran Home would convert a wing of efficiency apartments into 42 private nursing home rooms. All three health care providers will have to convince the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences that their proposed services are needed.



### GOVERNMENT

- **The Air Force has decided** to retain the Malmstrom Air Force Base labor affairs office that was established in 1988. A labor affairs specialist connected with the office has been responsible for enforcing compliance with federal regulations that require civilian contractors at the base to pay workers wage rates that prevail in the Great Falls area. More contracts have gone to in-state firms and fewer labor disputes have occurred since the office was established, according to the labor relations specialist.

**Prevailing Wage Rates Established for Alien Certification**

Occupation	Wage Rate	Date Set
Mechanic	\$ 11.00 an Hour	05/11/89
Sheepshearer	\$ 1.35 per Sheep	05/22/90
Ski Patroller	\$ 6.00 an Hour	06/04/90
Livestock Yard Attendant	\$ 4.00 an Hour	07/19/90

TABLE I-A  
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY  
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM  
JUNE 1990 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	410,541	387,788	22,753	5.5%
YELLOWSTONE	64,700	61,604	3,096	4.8%
CASCADE	39,365	37,225	2,140	5.4%
BEAVERHEAD	4,557	4,393	164	3.6%
BIG HORN	4,448	3,816	632	14.2%
BLAINE	3,491	3,191	300	8.6%
BROADWATER	1,405	1,328	77	5.5%
CARBON	4,087	3,953	134	3.3%
CARTER	1,018	1,002	16	1.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,834	2,765	69	2.4%
CUSTER	6,076	5,883	193	3.2%
DANIELS	1,201	1,154	47	3.9%
DAWSON	5,363	5,197	166	3.1%
DEER LODGE	4,288	3,905	383	8.9%
FALLON	1,516	1,482	34	2.2%
FERGUS	5,952	5,583	369	6.2%
FLATHEAD	31,513	29,022	2,491	7.9%
GALLATIN	27,195	26,502	693	2.5%
GARFIELD	950	928	22	2.3%
GLACIER	5,599	4,932	667	11.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	587	569	18	3.1%
GRANITE	1,357	1,227	130	9.6%
HILL	8,277	7,886	391	4.7%
JEFFERSON	6,005	5,821	184	3.1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,502	1,447	55	3.7%
LAKE	10,939	10,082	857	7.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,848	24,685	1,163	4.5%
LIBERTY	1,019	1,007	12	1.2%
LINCOLN	8,204	7,233	971	11.8%
MCCONE	1,313	1,272	41	3.1%
MADISON	3,201	3,120	81	2.5%
MEAGHER	1,022	992	30	2.9%
MINERAL	1,242	1,131	111	8.9%
MISSOULA	41,797	39,898	1,899	4.5%
MUSSELSHELL	1,815	1,689	126	6.9%
PARK	6,587	6,236	351	5.3%
PETROLEUM	322	314	8	2.5%
PHILLIPS	2,740	2,633	107	3.9%
POCONDERA	3,178	3,046	132	4.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,353	1,327	26	1.9%
POWELL	2,963	2,825	138	4.7%
PRAIRIE	782	768	14	1.8%
RAVALLI	10,980	10,090	890	8.1%
RICHLAND	5,076	4,742	334	6.6%
ROOSEVELT	5,603	4,912	691	12.3%
ROSEBUD	5,060	4,728	332	6.6%
SANDERS	3,229	2,911	318	9.8%
SHERIDAN	2,547	2,498	49	1.9%
SILVER BOW	13,463	12,391	1,072	8.0%
STILLWATER	3,347	3,258	89	2.7%
SWEET GRASS	1,503	1,473	30	2.0%
TETON	3,145	3,054	91	2.9%
TOOLE	2,298	2,237	61	2.7%
TREASURE	518	506	12	2.3%
VALLEY	4,516	4,324	192	4.3%
WHEATLAND	1,063	1,022	41	3.9%
WIBAUX	583	569	14	2.4%

**TABLE 1-B**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM  
 MAY 1990 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	407,212	384,426	22,786	5.6%
YELLOWSTONE	64,146	61,307	2,839	4.4%
CASCADE	38,817	36,931	1,886	4.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4,534	4,359	175	3.9%
BIG HORN	4,460	3,946	514	11.5%
BLAINE	3,617	3,342	275	7.6%
BROADWATER	1,465	1,367	98	6.7%
CARBON	4,052	3,832	124	3.1%
CARTER	1,056	1,040	16	1.5%
CHOUTEAU	2,844	2,772	72	2.5%
CUSTER	6,013	5,830	183	3.0%
DANIELS	1,256	1,208	48	3.8%
DAWSON	5,453	5,236	217	4.0%
DEER LODGE	4,207	3,838	369	8.8%
FALLON	1,508	1,468	40	2.7%
FERGUS	5,915	5,608	307	5.2%
FLATHEAD	30,795	27,942	2,853	9.3%
GALLATIN	26,211	25,252	959	3.7%
GLACIER	970	956	14	1.4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	5,209	4,583	626	12.0%
GRANITE	591	563	28	4.7%
HILL	1,293	1,215	78	6.0%
HILL	8,115	7,792	323	4.0%
JEFFERSON	6,065	5,868	197	3.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,506	1,442	64	4.2%
LAKE	10,837	10,045	792	7.3%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,793	24,734	1,059	4.1%
LIBERTY	996	976	20	2.0%
LINCOLN	8,002	6,820	1,182	14.8%
MCCONE	1,297	1,265	32	2.5%
MADISON	3,218	3,130	88	2.7%
MEAGHER	1,039	999	40	3.8%
MINERAL	1,203	1,083	120	10.0%
MISSOULA	41,486	39,454	2,032	4.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,809	1,663	146	8.1%
PARK	6,485	6,042	443	6.8%
PETROLEUM	314	312	2	0.6%
PHILLIPS	2,816	2,706	110	3.9%
FOUNDERA	3,214	3,080	134	4.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,379	1,361	18	1.3%
POWELL	2,944	2,784	160	5.4%
PRAIRIE	760	736	24	3.2%
RAVALLI	11,129	10,130	999	9.0%
RICHLAND	5,329	4,946	383	7.2%
ROOSEVELT	5,869	5,351	518	8.8%
ROSEBUD	5,001	4,726	275	5.5%
SANDERS	3,130	2,749	381	12.2%
SHERIDAN	2,580	2,512	68	2.6%
SILVER BOW	13,199	12,288	911	6.9%
STILLWATER	3,480	3,376	104	3.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,551	1,515	36	2.3%
TETON	3,080	2,990	90	2.9%
TOOLE	2,359	2,295	64	2.7%
TREASURE	512	494	18	3.5%
VALLEY	4,580	4,422	158	3.4%
WHEATLAND	1,107	1,067	40	3.6%
WIBAUX	614	576	38	6.2%

**TABLE I-C**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM  
 APRIL 1990 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	410,229	387,537	22,692	5.5%
YELLOWSTONE	66,168	63,387	2,781	4.2%
CASCADE	39,438	37,707	1,731	4.4%
BEAVERHEAD	4,430	4,283	147	3.3%
BIG HORN	4,432	3,900	532	12.0%
BLAINE	3,478	3,245	233	6.7%
BROADWATER	1,408	1,330	78	5.5%
CARBON	4,420	4,263	157	3.6%
CARTER	987	957	30	3.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,700	2,638	62	2.3%
CUSTER	6,069	5,848	221	3.6%
DANIELS	1,231	1,179	52	4.2%
DAWSON	5,396	5,232	164	3.0%
DEER LODGE	4,190	3,903	287	6.8%
FALLON	1,517	1,470	47	3.1%
FERGUS	5,814	5,466	348	6.0%
FLATHEAD	30,807	28,193	2,614	8.5%
GALLATIN	26,246	25,244	1,002	3.8%
GARFIELD	920	903	17	1.8%
GLACIER	5,076	4,538	538	10.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	566	541	25	4.4%
GRANITE	1,254	1,153	101	8.1%
HILL	8,288	7,888	400	4.8%
JEFFERSON	6,183	5,997	186	3.0%
JUDITH BASIN	1,450	1,393	57	3.9%
LAKE	10,583	9,798	785	7.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,087	25,066	1,021	3.9%
LIBERTY	937	920	17	1.8%
LINCOLN	8,075	6,794	1,281	15.9%
MCCONE	1,295	1,243	52	4.0%
MADISON	3,106	3,008	98	3.2%
MEAGHER	1,045	994	51	4.9%
MINERAL	1,232	1,089	143	11.6%
MISSOULA	42,541	40,322	2,219	5.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,763	1,638	125	7.1%
PARK	6,428	5,939	489	7.6%
PETROI EUM	298	291	7	2.3%
PHILLIPS	2,760	2,655	105	3.8%
PONDERA	3,153	3,035	118	3.7%
POWDER RIVER	1,372	1,345	27	2.0%
POWELL	2,898	2,739	159	5.5%
PRAIRIE	712	688	24	3.4%
RAVALLI	10,749	9,747	1,002	9.3%
RICHLAND	5,483	5,048	435	7.9%
ROOSEVELT	5,690	5,270	420	7.4%
ROSEBUD	5,216	4,960	256	4.9%
SANDERS	3,131	2,665	466	14.9%
SHERIDAN	2,553	2,487	66	2.6%
SILVER BOW	13,498	12,560	938	6.9%
STILLWATER	3,515	3,410	105	3.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,482	1,452	30	2.0%
TETON	3,018	2,927	91	3.0%
TOOLE	2,363	2,269	94	4.0%
TREASURE	477	470	7	1.5%
VALLEY	4,625	4,451	174	3.8%
WHEATLAND	1,078	1,026	52	4.8%
WIBAUX	598	573	25	4.2%

**TABLE II**  
**MONTANA**  
**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS**  
**(IN THOUSANDS)**

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	403.4	407.1	412.1	410.2	407.2	410.5							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	378.6	383.0	387.5	387.5	384.4	387.8							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	42.0	42.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	28.5	25.4	29.5	32.3	37.4	43.4							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.8	24.1	24.6	22.9	22.8	22.7							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.6%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%							

1989

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	397.1	398.9	397.2	401.6	405.6	413.4	415.4	416.1	405.8	404.7	401.5	402.3	405.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.8	368.8	367.2	378.4	383.5	387.8	393.9	396.1	385.9	383.7	377.7	381.2	381.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	20.0	39.0	24.0	674.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	25.0	29.4	29.0	38.3	40.6	40.9	39.9	38.1	32.1	35.1	29.9	38.4	33.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.3	30.1	30.0	23.2	22.1	25.6	21.5	20.0	19.9	21.0	23.8	21.1	24.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.9%	5.3%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.0%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS. INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1990 BENCHMARKS.

2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.

\* UNDER 50.

TABLE III  
MONTANA  
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
<u>NON-FARM WAGE &amp; SALARY JOBS</u>	288.1	287.7	290.2	292.3	297.0	300.9							
<u>TOTAL PRIVATE</u>	218.8	217.6	218.9	220.3	223.9	228.9							
GOODS PRODUCING	35.3	34.2	34.6	35.6	37.7	39.1							
SERVICE PRODUCING	252.8	253.5	255.6	256.7	259.3	261.8							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	183.5	183.4	184.3	184.7	186.2	189.8							
<u>MINING</u>	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5							
METAL MINING	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6							
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9							
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	7.3	6.8	7.3	8.5	9.6	10.0							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.8							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.6							
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	21.9	21.5	21.3	21.1	22.0	22.6							
DURABLE GOODS	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	14.1	14.6							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.7							
LOGGING	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.7							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2							
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5							
<u>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</u>	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.9							
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.3							
RAILROAD	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6							
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3							
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8							
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3							
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7							
<u>TRADE</u>	78.0	77.4	77.9	78.9	80.0	82.3							
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	15.8	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.0	16.3							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.6							
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9							
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7							
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6							
FARM-PROD RAW MATERIALS	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1							
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3							
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3							
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	62.2	61.8	62.1	62.7	64.0	66.0							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2							
DEPARTMENT STORES	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0							
FOOD STORES	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.8							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4							
GAS STATIONS	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6							

TABLE III  
M O N T A N A  
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3							
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4							
FURNITURE & HOMEFURN	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2							
EATING & DRINKING	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.4	25.2	26.3							
MISC RETAIL	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0							
DRUG STORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2							
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3							
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.5							
FINANCE	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1							
INSURANCE	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4							
INSURANCE AGENTS	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0							
REAL ESTATE	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4							
SERVICES	72.8	73.4	73.7	73.0	73.3	74.1							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.5	6.6	7.5							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7							
BUSINESS SERVICES	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3							
AUTO REPAIR & PARKING	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4							
MISC REPAIR SERVICES	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3							
HEALTH SERVICES	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.0							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1							
HOSPITALS	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.9							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.2							
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4							
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.3							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3							
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	69.3	70.1	71.3	72.0	73.1	72.0							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.8	12.6	12.8	14.1	14.4	15.0							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	20.8	21.1	21.5	21.3	21.3	20.8							
STATE EDUCATION	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.5	9.9							
OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35.7	36.4	37.0	36.6	37.4	36.2							
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.2	23.9	24.2	24.0	24.3	22.0							
OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	12.5	12.5	12.8	12.6	13.1	14.2							

TABLE IV  
M O N T A N A  
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	140.9	142.4	142.9	144.5	145.9	146.3							
TOTAL PRIVATE	104.5	105.0	105.0	106.3	107.2	108.9							
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6							
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0							
MANUFACTURING	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5							
DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1							
TCU*	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9							
TRANSPORTATION	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4							
TRADE	36.7	36.4	36.5	37.0	38.0	39.1							
WHOLESALE TRADE	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0							
RETAIL TRADE	32.8	32.5	32.5	32.9	33.9	35.1							
EATING & DRINKING	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.6	15.3							
FIRE**	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.4							
FINANCE	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6							
SERVICES	48.3	49.0	48.9	49.4	49.2	49.4							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.2							
HEALTH SERVICES	21.5	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.3							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	38.4	37.4	37.9	38.2	38.7	37.4							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.8							
STATE GOVERNMENT	9.9	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.1							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.1	22.8	21.5							

\*TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

\*\*FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE



**TABLE V**  
**MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS**  
 For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	<u>Production Employment</u> (In Thousands)				<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>			
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Apr. 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Apr. 1990	Jun. 1989
TOTAL PRIVATE	192.4	186.4	183.2	189.6	\$301.29	\$295.22	\$293.87	\$288.18
MINING	5.4	4.7	4.8	5.4	\$591.84	\$594.95	\$596.16	\$588.94
CONSTRUCTION	8.0	7.5	6.5	8.8	\$556.37	\$564.10	\$521.98	\$545.59
MANUFACTURING	16.9	16.2	15.7	16.6	\$448.50	\$451.95	\$446.96	\$429.71
Durable Goods	12.3	11.6	11.0	11.7	\$446.01	\$447.68	\$440.55	\$424.79
Non-Durable	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	\$452.78	\$460.60	\$464.06	\$441.80
*TCU	17.6	17.1	17.0	17.3	\$535.08	\$504.83	\$493.69	\$492.86
Transportation	11.1	10.8	10.7	11.1	\$506.50	\$503.30	\$481.56	\$490.22
Communications	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	\$581.76	\$506.63	\$512.45	\$498.76
TRADE	73.0	70.7	69.4	70.3	\$203.78	\$202.46	\$202.85	\$199.73
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.1	\$333.42	\$331.70	\$326.66	\$320.93
Retail Trade	59.7	57.7	56.1	57.2	\$174.78	\$173.20	\$173.81	\$171.54
**FIRE	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	\$303.47	\$303.23	\$316.20	\$288.00
SERVICES	61.0	59.8	59.5	61.0	\$249.55	\$243.81	\$248.67	\$230.89

	<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>				<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>			
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Apr. 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Apr. 1990	Jun. 1989
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.0	32.3	32.4	32.6	\$9.13	\$9.14	\$9.07	\$8.84
MINING	41.1	40.5	40.5	41.3	\$14.40	\$14.69	\$14.72	\$14.26
CONSTRUCTION	37.9	38.4	36.4	38.1	\$14.68	\$14.69	\$14.34	\$14.32
MANUFACTURING	39.0	39.3	38.9	39.1	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$11.49	\$10.99
Durable Goods	39.4	39.9	39.3	39.7	\$11.32	\$11.22	\$11.21	\$10.70
Non-Durable	37.7	37.6	38.1	37.6	\$12.01	\$12.25	\$12.18	\$11.75
*TCU	39.2	37.9	37.6	38.0	\$13.65	\$13.32	\$13.13	\$12.97
Transportation	38.4	38.1	37.1	38.6	\$13.19	\$13.21	\$12.98	\$12.70
Communications	40.4	37.5	38.3	37.0	\$14.40	\$13.51	\$13.38	\$13.48
TRADE	30.1	29.6	29.7	29.9	\$6.77	\$6.84	\$6.83	\$6.68
Wholesale Trade	36.4	35.4	35.2	36.1	\$9.16	\$9.37	\$9.28	\$8.89
Retail Trade	28.7	28.3	28.4	28.4	\$6.09	\$6.12	\$6.12	\$6.04
**FIRE	36.3	35.8	37.2	35.6	\$8.36	\$8.47	\$8.50	\$8.09
SERVICES	31.0	30.1	30.4	30.5	\$8.05	\$8.10	\$8.18	\$7.57

\*Transportation/Communication/Utilities

\*\*Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE VI  
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

## ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1990		1989		1988	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	127.4	125.9	121.1	119.7	115.7	114.5
February	128.0	126.4	121.6	120.2	116.0	114.7
March	128.7	127.1	122.3	120.8	116.5	115.1
April	128.9	127.3	123.1	121.8	117.1	115.7
May	129.2	127.5	123.8	122.5	117.5	116.2
June	129.9	128.3	124.1	122.8	118.0	116.7
July			124.4	123.2	118.5	117.2
August			124.6	123.2	119.0	117.7
September			125.0	123.6	119.8	118.5
October			125.6	124.2	120.2	118.9
November			125.9	124.4	120.3	119.0
December			126.1	124.6	120.5	119.2
Dec-to-Dec %			4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
AVERAGE:			124.0	122.6	118.3	117.0
Ann Avg %			4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%

Expenditure Category	Jun. 1990	Percent Change From			
		May 1990	Apr. 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1988
CPI-U Index	129.9	0.5	0.8	4.7	10.1
ALL ITEMS	129.9	0.5	0.8	4.7	10.1
Food & Beverages	131.7	0.5	0.5	5.4	12.0
Housing	128.3	0.9	1.2	4.4	8.0
Apparel & Upkeep	123.3	-1.8	-2.8	4.7	7.6
Transportation	118.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	8.9
Medical Care	161.9	0.7	1.3	9.0	17.2
Entertainment	131.9	0.2	0.4	4.5	9.8
Other Goods & Services	157.8	0.8	1.3	7.9	15.0

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII  
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr. To	Apr. To	Year-to-Date		AREAS	Apr. To	Apr. To	Year-to-Date	
	Jun. 1990	Jun. 1989	1990	1989		Jun. 1990	Jun. 1989	1990	1989
STATE OF MONTANA	824	765	1712	1599	HAVRE LFA	24	8	41	36
GREAT FALLS MSA	64	60	138	115	BLAINE	5	2	8	7
BILLINGS MSA	105	79	230	222	HILL	18	5	31	22
					LIBERTY	1	1	2	7
MULTI COUNTY BUSINES	59	77	141	158					
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	70	46	154	104	HELENA LFA	54	59	104	113
BEAVERHEAD	8	9	25	15	BROADWATER	5	3	9	4
DEER LODGE	5	8	11	14	JEFFERSON	4	3	10	4
GRANITE	4	2	10	4	LEWIS & CLARK	45	53	85	105
MADISON	9	4	18	19					
POWELL	7	1	12	8	KALISPELL LFA	118	109	223	208
SILVER BOW	37	22	78	44	FLATHEAD	79	74	153	135
					LAKE	15	13	33	33
BOZEMAN LFA	89	92	178	170	LINCOLN	24	22	37	40
GALLATIN	56	74	128	134					
MEAGHER	4	0	7	1	LEWISTOWN LFA	21	17	33	34
PARK	29	18	43	35	FERGUS	12	9	17	18
					GOLDEN VALLEY	2	0	2	0
GLASGOW LFA	23	21	39	39	JUDITH BASIN	5	0	6	1
DANIELS	3	1	5	2	MUSSELSHELL	0	3	6	8
PHILLIPS	4	1	8	4	PETROLEUM	0	1	0	1
ROOSEVELT	5	10	10	18	WHEATLAND	2	4	2	6
SHERIDAN	4	3	6	5					
VALLEY	7	6	10	10	MILES CITY LFA	14	26	40	54
					CARTER	3	0	4	1
GLENDIVE LFA	7	26	31	43	CUSTER	5	11	15	23
DAWSON	5	10	15	15	FALLON	0	4	2	7
GARFIELD	0	2	1	2	POWDER RIVER	3	5	5	5
MCCONE	0	0	1	2	ROSEBUD	3	6	11	17
PRAIRIE	1	2	2	3	TREASURE	0	0	3	1
RICHLAND	1	10	11	19					
WIBAUX	0	2	1	2	MISSOULA LFA	128	90	256	200
					MINERAL	8	2	11	10
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	22	27	52	47	MISSOULA	80	60	163	131
BIG HORN	8	9	15	14	RAVALLI	35	24	73	47
CARBON	8	15	21	23	SANDERS	5	4	9	12
STILLWATER	3	3	9	8					
SWEET GRASS	3	0	7	2	SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	26	28	52	56
					CHOUTEAU	4	2	8	6
					GLACIER	6	7	15	15
					PONDERA	0	5	5	14
					TETON	8	7	12	10
					TOOLE	8	7	12	11

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

## SOURCES OF DATA

- S-1.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.
- S-2.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.
- S-3.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.
- S-4.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.
- S-5.Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.
- S-6.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.
- S-7.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.
- S-8.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
11. Benchmarking - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.



The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

## LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

**ANACONDA**  
307 E. Park  
Anaconda, MT 59711  
(563-3444)

**GLASGOW**  
238 2nd Ave. S.  
Glasgow, MT 59230  
(228-9369)

**FLATHEAD**  
427 1st Ave. E.  
Kalispell, MT 59901  
(752-5627)

**POLSON**  
417 Main Street  
P.O. Box 970  
Polson, MT 59860  
(883-5261)

**BILLINGS**  
Main & Satellite Ofc.  
624 N. 24th Street  
Billings, MT 59101  
(259-5529)

**GLENDIVA**  
211 S. Kendrick  
Glendive, MT 59330  
(365-3314)

**LEWISTOWN**  
300 First Ave. N.  
Lewistown, MT 59457  
(538-8701)

**SHELBY**  
402 1st Street S.  
Shelby, MT 59474  
(434-5161)

**BOZEMAN**  
121 N. Willson  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
(586-5455)

**GREAT FALLS**  
1018 7th St. S.  
Great Falls, MT 59405  
(761-1730)

**LIBBY**  
317 Mineral Ave.  
Libby, MT 59923  
(293-6282)

**SIDNEY**  
120 S. Central  
Sidney, MT 59270  
(482-1204)

**BUTTE**  
206 W. Granite  
P.O. Box 309  
Butte, MT 59703  
(782-0417)

**HAMILTON**  
333 Main Street  
P.O. Box 73  
Hamilton, MT 59840  
(363-1822)

**LIVINGSTON**  
228 S. Main  
P.O. Box 1199  
Livingston, MT 59047  
(222-0520)

**THOMPSON FALLS**  
608 Main Street  
P.O. Box 669  
Thompson Falls, MT 59873  
(827-3472)

**CUT BANK**  
20 S. Central  
Cut Bank, MT 59427  
(873-2191)

**HAVRE**  
416 1st St.  
Havre, MT 59501  
(265-5847)

**MILES CITY**  
12 N. 10th  
P.O. Box 1786  
Miles City, MT 59301  
(232-1316)

**WOLF POINT**  
200 Highway 2 East  
Wolf Point, MT 59201  
(653-1720)

**DILLON**  
730 N. Montana  
P.O. Box 1300  
Dillon, MT 59725  
(683-4259)

**HELENA**  
715 Front Street  
Helena, MT 59601  
(449-6006)

**MISSOULA**  
539 S. 3rd St. W.  
P.O. Box 5027  
Missoula, MT 59806  
(728-7060)



Return in 5 days to :  
Research & Analysis Bureau  
Department of Labor & Industry  
P.O. Box 1728  
Helena, MT 59624

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use  
\$300



Postage and Fees Paid  
Employment Security Mail  
Lab 449



**Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends** is published quarterly by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research & Analysis Bureau. For more information, contact the Research and Analysis Bureau; Department of Labor and Industry; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624 – telephone (406) 444-2430.

1,400 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of \$0.92 per copy, for a total cost of \$1,289.71 – which includes \$281.71 for printing and \$1,008.00 for distribution.





